659 The danger of wilful concealment is greatest in the case of leprosy when the infirm is a woman belonging to a respectable family.

It has long since been recognised that the collection of such information is one of the most unsatisfactory and inaccurate feature of every Indian Census, yet as the errors are to some extent constant, the statistics of distribution and variation are not altogether devoid of comparative value.

Wrong entries such as deaf-mute, lame, white leprosy etc., were, however, found recorded in the schedule as in previous Censuses but these were detected and eliminated during the process of slip-copying. The infirmities were separately extracted from the schedules on slips by a special gang of copyists, whose work was carefully examined and supervised by the inspecting staff. The tabulation having been scrupulously scrutinised, there is little doubt that the compilation of the Infirmity Table has been very accurately accomplished.

The collection of a scientifically accurate data of infirmities can be done in a suitable manner only by trained staff working under the instructions of the Medical officers.

158 **General comparison with previous Censuses.**—The actual number of persons suffering from each infirmity being not available for 1891 Census at which infirmities were recorded for Europeans and Anglo-Indians only, statistics of the four Censuses only are detailed in the marginal table. It is quite evident from the statement that the total number of afflicted persons has increased by 3,006 during the decade under report, which means an increase of 25·18 per cent. in the population of the infirms, compared to an increase of 9·8 per cent. in the total population. The percentage of increase in the number of the afflicted persons in 1911-1921 amounted to 15 per cent. against a corresponding increase of 5·1 per cent. in the total population, and 6·8 per cent. against 9·7 per cent. in the decade 1901-1911. The progressive increase in the number of infirms since 1911 may be ascribed, in part, to the greater accuracy of this Census and partly to the inclusion of weak-minded as insane and of those who are hard of hearing and dim-sighted as deaf-mute and blind through inaccurate diagnosis or the over-zeal of the enumerating agency.

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Infirmity.	1931	1921	1911	1901
Insanity ..	1,434	1,394	1,220	1,410
Deaf-mutism ..	4,787	4,813	3,043	3,349
Blindness ..	6,629	4,849	4,747	3,004
Leprosy ..	2,088	1,446	1,882	1,897
Total ..	14,838	11,502	10,870	9,449

The proportion of infirms per 100,000 of the population for the last three decades is noted in the margin from which it is obvious that in the case of insanes, the present decade keeps pace with the past although the other infirmities show a progressive increase during this decade. All the three provinces register an increase in the number of afflicted persons which seems partly due to the more careful enumeration at the present Census and partly due to the amplification of the definitions of leprosy, deaf-mutism since 1911 Census.

Decade.	Proportion of Infirms per 100,000 of the population.			
	Insanity.	Deaf-mutism.	Blindness.	Leprosy.
1921-1931 ..	29	139	130	58
1911-1921 ..	30	138	143	43
1901-1911 ..	40	90	133	44

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158. Co-existent Infirmities.—In 1921 Census, cases of double infirmities were almost negligible but at the present Census, these cases of cumulative misfortunes are numerous. The marginal table shows that 155 persons were returned as afflicted with double infirmities, out of which 10 were insane and blind; 4 insane and lepers and 26 blind and leper while 115 deaf-mutes had additional infirmity associated with them. Leprosy and blindness are both diseases associated with filthy conditions of living and such cases frequently occur in combination.

Infirmity.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Insanity and deaf-mutism ..	44	34	10
Insanity and blindness ..	10	8	2
Insanity and leprosy ..	4	1	3
Deaf-muteness and blindness ..	49	39	10
Deaf-muteness and leprosy ..	26	16	9
Blindness and leprosy ..	22	11	11
Total of double infirmities ..	155	102	53

III. INSANITY.

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160. Main Figures.—As already stated in the foregoing paragraphs, the total number of persons returned as insane is 1,424 as compared to 1,228 of the 1921 Census. There are thus 39 insane persons per 100,000 of the general population. The marginal table gives the main comparative figures of the prevalence of insanity since 1901. There is an increase of one per 100,000 of population amongst females since 1921 which is just balanced by a corresponding equal ratio of decrease in males.

Year.	Males.	Females.
1901 ..	60	37
1911 ..	48	30
1921 ..	51	37
1931 ..	50	38

161. Insanity by Locality.—The Jhelum Valley tops the list by reporting a proportion of 80 male insanes per 100,000 of population followed by the Outer Hills (40), the Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract (29) and the Indus Valley (26) in order of succession. The largest proportion of female insanes (33) is again reported in the Jhelum Valley Division which is succeeded by the Outer Hills (30) and the Indus Valley (24); but the Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract (15) bottoms the list. Coming to the districts, the small Jagir of Chenani records the highest proportion (118) among males though it stands second in respect of females as will appear on a reference to Subsidiary Table I, appended at the close of the chapter. The highest prevalence of insanity among females is in the hilly district of Gilgit. The difference between the sexes is the least where the female sex comes out to join the male population freely in performing the outdoor occupation. From this point of view, in Reasi district, Poonch Jagir and Ladakh and Gilgit districts of the Indus Valley, where both males and females take an equal share in the struggle for existence, the sexes approach equality in their proportion of insanes to the total population.

162. Insanity by Age and Sex.—Subsidiary Tables II and III record the proportions of the infirms at each age-period by 100,000 and 10,000 of each sex. Hence it would suffice to discuss the figures relating to certain typical age-groups. The first and the last age-periods show a remarkable decrease when compared to 1921 Census as is shown by the marginal statement. The reason for this large decrease under 0-10 can be ascribed partly to the greater accuracy of the statistics collected and partly to better diagnosis on the part of the enumerating agency to whom detailed vernacular instructions to differentiate between

Age-period.	Number of insane per 10,000 of each sex.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
0—10 ..	850	910	1,578	1,694
10—30 ..	1,966	2,077	2,273	2,703
30—60 ..	4,780	4,194	4,194	3,186
60—80 ..	1,843	2,089	1,968	1,882
80 and over ..	669	884	830	961

158 the various types of infirmity were issued before-hand, while the deficiency in the case of persons aged 60 and over, can be attributed to the fact that infirms do not live long. Another reason usually assigned for the deficit among females is the concealment on the part of ladies who are generally unmarried and the same holds good as far as 0-10 age-period is concerned, because insanity is not a disease of infancy.

163. Insanity by Caste.—State Table III deals with the infirmities by selection castes from which the marginal statement showing insanity by some principal castes has been extracted.

Caste or Community.	Population dealt with.		Actual No. of insanes.		No. of insane per 100,000 of each sex.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I. Muslim ..	1,303,022	1,181,634	723	404	57	34
II. Hindu ..	312,930	279,861	178	59	56	21
III. Buddhist ..	17,682	17,972	1	4	6	22
Caste:—						
Jat ..	12,287	11,884	31	19	252	160
Brahmans (excluding Mohyals and Kashmiri Pandits) ..	94,831	90,200	67	15	71	17
Kashmiri Muslim ..	730,769	622,052	394	170	53	28
Doom ..	18,400	18,929	9	3	49	16
Mahajan ..	10,972	10,038	5	..	45	..
Gujjar ..	218,358	188,823	89	41	41	22
Rajput ..	87,229	71,119	35	16	40	22
Rathda ..	17,979	16,199	7	7	39	43
Megh ..	27,982	22,988	14	7	50	31
Khatri ..	11,254	9,202	4	..	36	..
Chamar ..	21,972	19,517	5	5	23	26
Arain ..	12,797	10,196	1	1	8	9

The figures of the main religions show that the proportion of insane males is higher among Muslims and the lowest among the Budhists.

It is seen that the Brahmans are the highest sufferers (71) from this disease due to the literary brain work involving excessive mental strain as compared to low incidence amongst the Chamars (23) who are engaged in manual work.

The proportion amongst Mahajans, Khatris, Rajputs, Meghs and Dooms are 45, 36, 40, 38 and 49 respectively.

Amongst the Muslims the highest incidence is noticed in the Kashmiri Muslim (53) and the lowest amongst the Arains (8 males).

IV. DEAF-MUTISM.

732 **166. Main Figures.**—The total number of sufferers from deaf-mutism recorded at the present Census is 5,787 as compared to 4,513 of 1921 and 3,043 in 1911 Census, which gives the proportion of 159 persons per 100,000 of the population. The marginal table gives comparative figures for deaf-mutes by sex for the last four Censuses.

Year.	Proportion per 100,000 of population.	
	Males.	Females.
1931	159	99
1911	107	87
1921	123	122
1931	159	139

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

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165. Local Extent.—(*i*) *By Natural Divisions.*—The Indus Valley tops the list by registering the proportion of (373) males per 100,000 of the population and is succeeded by the Outer Hills (174). The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract stands third with (166) while the Jhelum Valley falls to the bottom as will appear from the marginal statement. On the female side, as well, the Indus Valley takes the lead and the other divisions follow the same order in which they stood in case of males. The Indus Valley Division reports the highest proportion as in 1921 leading us to the definite conclusion that the climatic and physical conditions of this hilly region are favourable to the growth of this disease.

Natural Division.	Proportion per 100,000 of population.	
	Males.	Females.
I. Indus Valley	373	261
II. Outer Hills	174	134
III. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract	166	112
IV. Jhelum Valley	134	96

(*ii*) *By Districts.*—On a reference to Subsidiary Table I, the reader will at once make out that the mountainous districts of Ladakh and Gilgit show a comparatively larger proportion and are followed by the Udhampur district. These proportions working out to 1,082 males and 1,060 females in Gilgit, 378 males and 372 females in Ladakh and 310 males and 256 females in the Udhampur district, again lead us to the inference that this disease greatly prevails in the mountainous regions.

166. Age and Sex.—Deaf-mutism is usually a congenital defect and its sufferers are comparatively short-lived. This infirmity shows a greater incidence on the males than among females, the number of female sufferers per 1,000 men suffering from the infirmity being 662. The marginal statement and the accompanying diagram shows at a glance the preponderance of males at all age-periods since the lengths of male lines on the left are much greater than that of their female counter-parts shown on the right. The difference is most marked at the age-group 40-50 which has 509 female deaf-mutes to every one thousand males. The comparatively larger proportion of females (782 to 1,000 male sufferers) in the earlier age-groups at the present Census is due to better registration of female deaf-mutes and the fairly progressive decrease in the sex-ratio of the sufferers indirectly lends support to the theory that deaf-mutism is a disease of early age.

Age-group.	No. of females afflicted per 1,000 males.
0— 5 ..	782
5—10 ..	701
10—20 ..	782
20—30 ..	647
30—40 ..	561
40—50 ..	509
50—60 ..	606
60 & over ..	490

The Subsidiary Table II (number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period) exhibiting the extremely low proportion of infants below 5 in both the sexes discloses the inability of the parents to detect the infirmity in its initial stage who treat the defect as a retarded growth of the powers of hearing and speech. It further shows a gradual rise upto 15-20 age-group, after which a steady decrease in both the sexes is registered excepting the age-group 60 and over which is not a quinquennial age-period but has all subsequent age-periods clubbed under it. The higher proportion at age-group 60 and over is also partially the result of erroneous conclusion amongst deaf-mutes of the old persons whose faculty of speech and hearing generally becomes defective due to their advanced age.

167. Deaf-mutes by Caste or Community.—Deaf-mutes are preponderant among Baltis who record 1,297 males and 1,176 females per 100,000 of population. With 805 males and 721 females, Jats occupy the second position. Pro-

DIAGRAM SHOWING NUMBER OF INFIRMS
AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS

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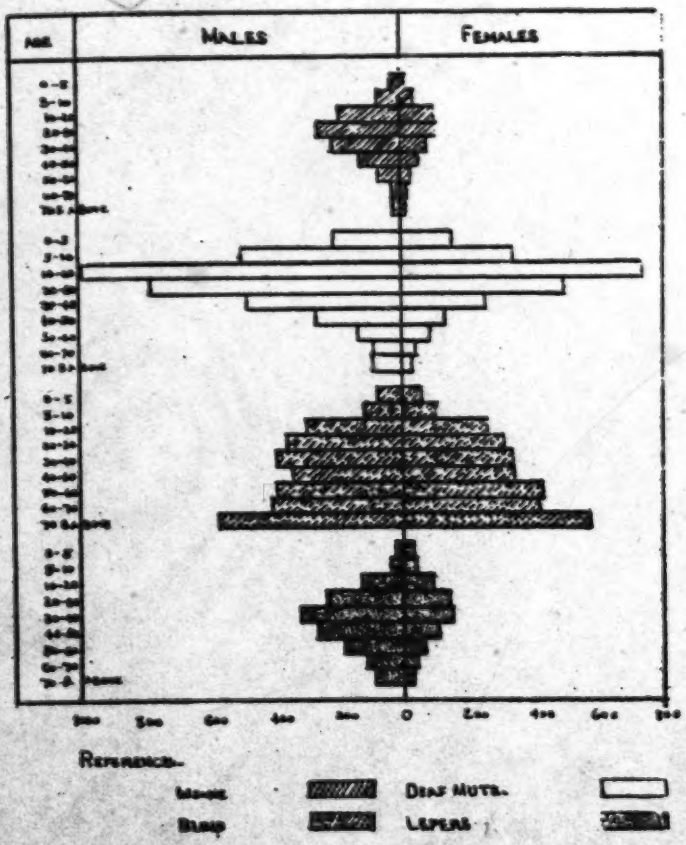

[Facing p. 198]

732 portion in other castes also exhibited in the margin. Balti and Yashkun, the Frontier races, return a large proportion occupying the first and the second position which can be ascribed to the severe climatic conditions of the Indus Valley region which is located at several thousand feet above the sea level. The chilly winds and snow storms which characterize the winter of this region inflict great injury on the organ of hearing and promote this infirmity. The Brahmans (257 males and 116 females), Rajput (162 males and 104 females) and Kashmiri Muslim (159 males and 118 females) record comparatively low proportions.

Caste.	Population Deaf with.		Actual No. of Deaf-mutes.		Deaf-mutes per 100,000 of population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Balti ..	23,574	24,022	302	283	1,297	1,178
Jat ..	13,287	11,084	93	80	503	721
Yashkun ..	19,091	17,069	129	99	618	580
Megh ..	37,062	32,988	114	72	307	218
Brahman ..	94,921	90,290	244	105	257	116
Rajput ..	87,230	71,118	141	74	162	104
Kashmiri Muslim.	730,769	622,033	1,166	734	159	118

V. BLINDNESS.

168. Local Distribution of Blindness.—The total number of sufferers from blindness reported during the present Census is 5,699 persons against 4,649 in 1921 which shows an increase of 1,050 persons during the decade under report. The proportion per 100,000 of population varies from 142 males and 140 females in 1921 to 149 males and 165 females in 1931. The comparative proportions by provinces are shown in the margin. Jammu and Kashmir Provinces register an increase in the proportions while the Frontier Districts return a decrease in both the sexes when compared to 1921.

Province.	Proportion per 100,000 of population.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
State ..	149	142	165	144
Jammu Province.	136	135	177	122
Kashmir ,, ..	134	131	123	105
Frontier Districts.	191	212	303	439

Subsidiary Table I shows that the highest proportion of blindness (191 males and 303 females) is returned by the Indus Valley Division comprising the hilly districts of Ladakh and Gilgit. The prevalence of blindness in Gilgit and Ladakh is mostly responsible for this abnormal rise. The inhabitants of the Frontier Illaqas who generally stay at home and remain enclosed within the four walls of dark and unhygienic houses to save themselves from the rigours of severe winter are more apt to catch this disease. The glare produced by the play of the blazing rays of the sun on the mountain's peaks and the valleys all silvered with snow injuriously affects the eye-sight and increases blindness.

[164] **169. Connection with Small-pox.**—Small-pox, though it exerts a secondary influence over blindness, cannot be omitted from discussion altogether. In certain localities where small-pox predominates, ratio of blindness must naturally be high. In 1928, virulent small-pox entering from Kashmir, broke out in Gilgit district involving several villages which can be held responsible to some degree for the highest proportion of sufferers from blindness in the Indus Valley Division.

170. By Age and Sex.—The diagram is so simple that the reader for himself can form an idea as to which of the sex is more susceptible to suffer most. Blindness is pre-eminently a disease of old age, of which the steady rise in the ratio of both males and females with a minimum of 23 males and 18 females per 100,000 of persons at 0-5 age-period and a mixmum of 1,097 males and 1,502 females at the age-period 60 and over is a convincing testimony. The greater incidence

4 [Errata: read "maximum"; cf. errata sheet p. 330 category 116 -- Analyst]

732 of this infirmity in old age lends further support to the fact that the statistics collected at the present Census are more accurate and reliable when compared to the previous one.

Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males stands highest (1,154) at the age-period 55-60 and the minimum (765) is returned by 0-5 age-group which further reflects the accuracy of the infirmity figures at the 1931 Census. It seems that women in their old ages are more liable to loss of the power of vision due to the drudgery of housekeeping. Cooking which requires six hours daily dealing with fire and smoke prejudicially affects the vision, so also the needle work.

171. **Distribution of Blindness by Caste.**—The marginal statement shows the actual number of sufferers from blindness and also proportion per 100,000 of the population afflicted. Balti males supersede Jat males by 255 while Jat females to counterbalance the proportion show an increase of 728 over Balti females. The literate classes like Brahmans among whom this infirmity should have a large number of victims return small proportions (204 males and 239 females) per 100,000 of the afflicted population which is a healthy sign. Baltis supersede all castes in this respect and the Mangriks too show an abnormal proportion. The Baltis and the Mangriks living in the Frontier Districts of Ladakh where the severity of the winter requires successive use of fire and close association with smoke packed as they are in small rooms heated with fire naturally show a much higher proportion of blindness than the other castes who reside in milder climates. The dazzling reflection of the sun from the white snows all round is another cause which injures the eye-sight. The Chamar and Bafinda castes whose avocations call for a closer application of the eye-sight may rightly have a large number of such sufferers among them. As regards the high proportion among Jats, it is a matter of common knowledge that the life of a Jat is cast into a very hard mould. From morning till night, he is engaged in some operation relating to agriculture. The scorching heat of summer when even birds and beats are afraid of stirring out into the open country, is the time when the Jat and his family is out in the field reaping corn. The glare of the tropical sun and the dust of the field are enough to weaken eye-sight and the absence of prompt treatment ultimately renders it useless. Similarly the profession of a Julaha (Bafinda) requires constant attention to a minute work like the spinning of thread and the strain falling on his eyes greatly weakens the eye-sight. In short this infirmity is largely dependent on mode of living, occupation and climatic conditions.

Caste.	Blind per 100,000 of the population afflicted.			
	Actual No.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brahmans ..	194	216	204	239
Jat ..	135	141	1,009	1,372
Chamar ..	44	43	303	230
Balti ..	170	313	1,353	544
Mangrik ..	41	42	242	244
Bafinda ..	16	20	90	185

VI. LEPROSY.

164 172. **Definition.**—Leprosy is an infectious disease of marked chronicity which is caused by B-laprae, non-motile bacillus as discovered by Hansen in 1871. It is most frequent in India. But the slow progress of the disease and immunity of animals from this infirmity have rendered investigation of modes of infection difficult.

173. **Leprosy locally distributed**—The total number of lepers in the State returned at the present Census is 2,026 persons (1,381 males and 645 females), out of which the highest number of lepers (792 males and 326 females) is reported by the Jammu Province and 500 males and 232 females are claimed by the Kashmir Province, the Frontier Districts with 89 males and 87 female lepers standing the last. The proportion per 100,000 persons of the population works out to 71 males and 37 females against 60 females in 1921 and 59 males and 26 females

[Errata: of. category III, p-330 for corrections--
Analyst]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

District and Natural Division.	Insane.								Deaf-mute.								Blind.								Lepers.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	50	51	46	60	26	27	30	37	180	183	197	136	135	173	97	93	149	142	184	115	165	144	123	87	71	60	59	72	37	30	26	26
I. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract ..	*29*	*32*	*41*	..	*15*	*13*	*29*	..	*206*	*183*	*121*	..	*175*	*173*	*89*	..	*177*	*165*	*210*	..	*193*	*143*	*192*	..	*24*	*29*	*24*	..	*4*	*6*	*7*	..
Jammu District ..	23	30	27	..	13	14	38	..	167	126	80	..	107	113	48	..	149	147	198	..	143	129	186	..	14	16	29	..	9	8	6	..
Kathua District (Jasrangarh and Kathua tahsils only) ..	30	33	37	..	19	19	51	..	251	167	156	..	111	117	108	..	200	195	310	..	260	144	288	..	8	14	13	..	..	..	2	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tahsils only) ..	35	25	41	..	30	26	36	..	154	190	171	..	119	139	136	..	214	185	308	..	242	161	183	..	17	26	28	..	12	11	11	..
II. The Outer Hills ..	*49*	*52*	*39*	..	*29*	*30*	*23*	..	*276*	*280*	*210*	..	*143*	*152*	*92*	..	*242*	*214*	*205*	..	*167*	*209*	*84*	..	*132*	*106*	*119*	..	*42*	*41*	*41*	..
Kathua District (Basohli tahsil only) ..	11	32	66	..	23	39	35	..	135	221	138	..	75	165	111	..	230	168	161	..	223	198	163	..	91	133	174	..	47	41	41	..
Mirpur District (Kotli tahsil only) ..	58	73	39	..	14	24	22	..	184	260	98	..	151	203	83	..	142	95	103	..	187	106	80	..	55	57	101	..	31	26	25	..
Udhampur District ..	48	51	34	..	32	36	29	..	310	354	243	..	206	211	208	..	176	163	185	..	264	182	123	..	170	136	128	..	78	78	57	..
Rural District ..	27	26	13	..	25	17	7	..	144	116	46	..	109	78	30	..	186	137	73	..	175	121	80	..	120	109	61	..	61	47	18	..
Poonch Jagir ..	27	36	27	14	25	22	25	7	105	91	48	31	90	66	43	22	92	68	78	13	90	36	66	12	136	84	183	37	47	33	40	17
Chenani Jagir ..	118	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	236	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	160	..	..	..
Jammu Province ..	36	32	36	45	24	25	29	24	172	159	115	142	131	126	91	94	156	125	151	87	177	122	129	71	86	70	80	60	39	32	27	27
III. The Jhelum Valley ..	*59*	*79*	*65*	*67*	*33*	*50*	*34*	*67*	*164*	*207*	*80*	*153*	*96*	*79*	*62*	*78*	*134*	*131*	*140*	*167*	*123*	*105*	*138*	*223*	*59*	*48*	*41*	*84*	*32*	*25*	*29*	*47*
Srinagar ..	59	81	65	..	36	52	39	..	123	98	64	..	91	67	49	..	139	130	168	..	136	107	155	..	56	43	67	..	27	18	30	..
Baramulla ..	74	82	80	..	31	29	39	..	176	113	98	..	108	71	77	..	180	133	163	..	194	106	146	..	63	30	23	..	34	26	25	..
Srinagar ..	74	73	37	39	32	49	29	40	137	111	61	136	69	100	84	103	70	101	96	89	99	96	68	80	94	116	58	121	38	42	24	43
Muzaffarabad ..	99	69	34	35	24	18	12	29	373	335	224	153	361	335	205	140	191	212	211	78	303	429	299	114	69	45	18	38	24	20	20	..
IV. The Indus Valley ..	29	47	34	35	24	18	12	29	276	287	165	..	272	280	165	..	270	303	228	..	419	295	427	..	80	64	16	..	23	48	11	..
Ladakh District ..	29	47	33	..	27	16	19	..	1082	734	496	..	1060	786	553	..	268	126	108	..	109	167	150	..	68	31	15	..	49	4	..	..
Gilgit District ..	67	66	34	..	66	31	19	..																								

Corrected proportions for 1931 of Jammu and Srinagar districts after deducting numbers of inmates in the Lunatic and Leper Asylums drawn from outside districts are :—

District.	Insane.		Lepers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jammu ..	21	13	7	1
Srinagar ..	74	31	38	39

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

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Age.	Number afflicted per 100,000.								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—5 ..	7	4	60	35	32	19	7	7	571	792	781	982
5—10 ..	22	21	185	161	47	43	13	14	783	701	234	923
10—15 ..	20	20	220	260	62	61	23	18	670	745	827	841
15—20 ..	62	26	201	264	83	70	41	20	831	772	922	889
20—25 ..	69	25	240	165	92	83	63	35	804	690	947	960
25—30 ..	74	25	200	127	126	95	65	45	411	595	823	697
30—35 ..	75	25	179	116	117	115	102	66	388	581	825	422
35—40 ..	72	29	170	116	142	104	122	75	430	841	1,015	459
40—45 ..	73	45	172	110	172	217	346	89	488	800	1,000	413
45—50 ..	75	30	152	120	263	227	170	79	407	813	1,000	366
50—55 ..	72	29	125	100	280	400	170	82	333	804	1,047	394
55—60 ..	61	28	128	111	420	760	180	78	500	840	1,184	377
60 and over ..	69	36	171	112	1,607	1,902	312	66	545	600	1,020	342

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Infirm by Age per 10,000 of each Sex.

Age.	Insane.				Deaf-mute.			
	Males.				Males.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—5 ..	221	169	221	462	504	506	371	439
5—10 ..	699	787	916	1,304	974	1,000	788	1,060
10—15 ..	899	1,007	1,197	1,227	1,302	1,250	1,258	1,480
15—20 ..	1,197	1,030	1,231	1,164	1,271	1,488	972	940
20—25 ..	1,204	926	1,209	1,001	1,206	804	1,287	1,130
25—30 ..	1,208	994	993	1,040	1,060	799	880	980
30—35 ..	1,220	1,204	1,218	1,024	974	927	1,062	920
35—40 ..	898	928	849	897	794	624	979	880
40—45 ..	704	899	902	490	699	707	908	900
45—50 ..	597	488	607	272	486	364	482	120
50—55 ..	441	981	338	482	297	797	643	560
55—60 ..	281	197	140	109	233	24	80	220
60 and over ..	489	894	636	899	510	981	701	900

Age.	Deaf-mute.							
	Females.				Females.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0—5 ..	484	438	480	582	686	682	626	729
5—10 ..	1,422	1,480	1,817	1,599	1,606	1,790	1,897	1,826
10—15 ..	1,534	1,881	1,886	1,804	1,722	1,868	1,740	1,846
15—20 ..	1,207	1,286	1,448	1,004	1,013	1,488	1,881	1,236
20—25 ..	1,291	1,088	1,295	914	1,214	1,104	1,220	880
25—30 ..	987	902	832	1,014	820	823	909	880
30—35 ..	778	906	934	781	809	778	866	891
35—40 ..	889	866	800	824	481	413	481	600
40—45 ..	454	804	617	807	363	868	481	852
45—50 ..	316	288	184	300	247	180	123	300
50—55 ..	224	302	209	433	191	284	172	806
55—60 ..	144	128	188	99	180	80	86	128
60 and over ..	434	814	230	919	321	482	320	727

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—(*concluded*).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age.	BLIND.								LEPER.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0—5 ..	226	221	245	250	185	263	187	289	123	155	61	127	210	281	107	224
5—10 ..	413	389	442	713	349	390	461	525	248	295	105	461	468	504	507	448
10—15 ..	499	549	619	787	425	576	434	700	283	497	317	503	527	702	720	632
15—20 ..	549	471	616	715	487	685	619	700	535	480	573	578	791	943	907	750
20—25 ..	595	524	675	672	566	661	791	650	702	671	614	587	992	943	1,360	653
25—30 ..	627	611	595	741	539	455	547	715	1,023	884	839	777	1,101	614	826	979
30—35 ..	634	661	663	716	527	630	547	715	1,186	1,000	911	994	1,147	621	1,380	1,000
35—40 ..	656	549	488	621	663	563	456	464	1,180	963	1,054	902	1,132	736	907	837
40—45 ..	647	696	691	697	863	976	764	600	984	1,089	1,443	1,372	984	1,260	1,200	816
45—50 ..	630	565	570	447	648	652	569	319	919	651	800	667	663	648	813	449
50—55 ..	690	641	639	713	640	903	750	563	731	1,147	1,200	1,042	856	700	800	726
55—60 ..	741	702	229	397	676	336	221	327	661	360	156	180	402	329	107	224
60 and over ..	2,321	2,098	2,445	2,702	2,533	2,919	2,940	2,921	1,294	2,720	1,263	1,260	1,508	1,401	1,040	2,256